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f Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. The New Supreme Court Commis-

sloners. The bill to establish a body of official referees in the First and Second Judicial departments of this State, which was proposed by the Commission on the Law's Delays, has been passed by the Legislature and is now before the Gov-

ernor for approval. This measure differs in some respects from that which the commission recommended, but in its essential features it is practically the same thing. Its constitutionality is extremely doubtful so far as it assumes to compel the courts to send references to the commissioners who are appointed under its provisions, or to appoint those persons and no others to act in proceedings for the condemnation of land. We suppose, however, that there is no objection to the validity for the appointment of a lot of new officers and compels the payment of their salaries out of the public treasury.

Trespective of any constitutional objections to this measure, there is one provision of the bill of a political character which is radically wrong. It gives the Republican Judges practical control of all the appointments though they are to be made in two Judicial departments in which the Democratic party is in a majority and in which a majority of the resident Supreme Court Justices are Democrats. In the First Department there are seven members of the Appellate Division, four Democrats and three Republicans, all the Republicans being non-residents of this city. The bill provides that five members of the Appellate Division must concur in the appointment of the new Supreme Court Commissioners. This gives the Republicans a veto upon any appointment and enables them practically to dictate the selections to be made.

In the Second Judicial Department the Appellate Division consists of five Justices, three of whom are Republicans, two of these Republicans being non-residents of the department. These three Republican members of the court can, of course, absolutely control the appointments under this bill.

These matters would not be particularly important if the Appellate Divisions were to be left to make appointments without constraint or influence from political leaders. The announcement is freely made, however, from Republican sources that the organization has selected the lawyers, or many of the lawyers, who are to receive the benefits of this bill, and it seems to be assumed that whatever the Republican political leaders in New York and Brooklyn dietate in respect to this matter will be blavishly obeyed by the Judges.

We cannot yet believ that this asso, the judiciary will suffer, and will deserve to suffer, in the public esteem. No tion should receive one of these ap- ago is certain. Up to the close of the pointments.

The Cotton Crop of 1904.

Very naturally, the question of the acreage of cotton cultivation, as affecting the size of the crop, is engaging prime attention in the cotton growing States. Will their advantage be in a full crop or in restriction of the planting so as to secure the continuance of the high prices which have been prevailing because of short production?

The subject is discussed in the Constitution of Atlanta by Mr. HUGH T. IN-MAN of that town, a gentleman who is entitled to be regarded as an authority the ground that the Georgia farmer "ought to plant a full acreage and take the chances," and these chances are that the South, with favorable conditions. "will make much cotton this year." Mr. INMAN's "inside estimate" of the crop is 12,000,000 bales, and if that estimate is not exceeded he looks for a price which will "rule well up to 10 or 12 cents." If the crop should not be more than 10,-000,000 bales he expects that it will sell next year at 20 cents.

obtained restriction in the planting of cotton has some advocates; but Mr. INMAN points out the danger of such a policy, that it would furnish an incentive to foreign cotton production, with con-sequences which would be permanently injurious to the South.

The Constitution sustains this view with great earnestness. It would look on a cotton crop this year of not more than 10,000,000 bales as "little short of disastrous." A few seasons of underproduction at the South, it warns the plantforeign production to dangerous proportions. Instead of Southern cotton continuing the vast majority of the might be expected eventually to produce one-half of the whole.

Mr. INMAN refers to experience to prove that the price at which cotton sells depends on the crop raised in Texas. "If Texas makes a short crop we get full price for a large crop or a small crop," but when there is a full crop in Texas the price is small, no matter whether the crop elsewhere is large or small. At present he finds that "the weevil promises bad for the Texas crop of 1904," and therefore he emphasizes the advantage of liberal cotton planting in Georgia. The Constitution calls attention to the sircumstance that because of the rav-

cerofthat insect post, which has already reached the Red River, the northern boundary, "the Texan press is doing its utmost to discourage a large cotton acreage in the State," and it suggests that "the Lone Star State has been elimnated, so far as a redundant cotton crop at that end of the belt is concerned."

Moreover, labor conditions stand in he way of possible overproduction. Cotton farmers to the east of the Mississippi are unable to hire help enough to grow an excessive crop. "The labor market," says the Atlanta paper, "was never so demoralized and inadequate to rural needs as it is to-day, and it is constantly getting worse."

The wise conclusion of the Constitution conforms to that reached by Mr. INMAN, and it is that only by raising a cotton crop which will approximate the consumptive demand of the manufacturing world will "the ideal market condition for the Southern cotton grower be firmly established." The only restriction it advises is to an acreage which is within cotton supremacy" will not be retained by the South. .

The full and intelligent discussion of this subject which has been going on for some time past in the Atlanta paper has been so far convincing of the practical wisdom of planting all the cotton which can be cultivated properly that the advocacy of an artificial restriction of the crop is not likely to make conof the snactment so far as it provides verts on any considerable scale. More- the Spanish West Indies. Instead of over, the prices the planters have received for their last crop, by reason of which they have been lifted into comparative affluence, constitute an argument for putting in as large an acreage of the staple as they can efficiently cultivate.

An American View of Our Relations to England.

The leading article in the current number of the Nineteenth Century is a discussion of the past, present and future relations of the United States and Great Britain. It is worth while to mark some of the grounds, economical and sentimental, on which the writer, Col. GEORGE HARVEY, bases his belief that those relations are destined to become even more cordial than they are to-day, when, unquestionably, they are much more friendly than they were twenty, nay, ten, vears ago.

Col. HARVEY is right in pointing out tie connecting the American and British such incentives to international harmony common political institutions do not suffice. An identity or a close similarity of race, language, laws and institutions warring against each other. Neither, of course, does the joint possession of a literary inheritance exercise a restraining power. Our debt to the poets and dramatists of the Elizabethan and Stuart periods is personal, not national. The true reasons for the fact that the

mother country and her daughter State are more sympathetic than they were formerly are three: Americans and Englishmen know each other better than they used to do; they have come to recognize the existence of some common interests, and lastly the service ren sumption is correct. If it proves to be dered us by the British Government in 1898 is still fresh in our remembrance. That the two people see far more of one man whose fitness is not beyond ques- another than was the case a generation civil war Englishmen of education and station seldom visited the United States. On the other hand, nearly all the graduates of American colleges who, in the first six or seven decades of the last century, desired to study in a foreign university went to Germany, rather than to England, while Paris, not London, was then the bourne of the rich Americans who wished to sojourn in a European capital. Col. HARVEY does not lay too international marriages, but he gives due weight to the fact that there is now so much personal contact between Americans and Englishmen, and so incessant on it because of his long and large an interchange of ideas, that it is imposbusiness interests in cotton. He takes sible for the old misconceptions of each other to persist. It is only in recent years that English-

men have fully awakened to the economical value of American good will. It is true that during the second quarter of the nineteenth century the cotton mills of central Britain had become dependent on American growers of the raw staple; but, as cotton was a product of the Southern States alone, British manufacturers might have argued plausibly that they would have as much to In order that the greater price may be gain by the triumph of the Confederacy as by the maintenance of the Union. Now, on the other hand, it is not only cotton, the raw material of a single industry, for which England is dependent upon us; she looks to us also for her food supply, without which all her industries would wither. If, for this reason, England cannot afford to quarrel with us, it is equally true that for us to alienate our best customer would be an act of folly. If her ports were closed to us, we should be cut off from our principal market, not only for our surplus cotton, ers, would have the result to increase but for our surplus breadstuffs. Such an obstruction to the export of the staples of our prairie States and Southern States would mean catastrophe. A nation needs world's supply, the foreign cotton fields but one such lesson as we learned from JEFFERSON'S embargo. So patent, indeed, to all of us is the importance of our export trade with the United Kingdom that, unquestionably, we should fight if an anti-English coalition should de-

clare food contraband of war. another reason for thinking that the of a foreign Power, Germany in particufriendship of a great manitime Power lar, to collect unpaid debts must be relike England has become useful, if not garded as a possibility at any time, unnecessary, to the United States. In less, by some such step as that announced Hawaii, in Samoa, in Porto Rico, in in our news columns of April 19, the Guam, and, above all, in the ten-mile United States should definitively declare canal strip on the Isthmus of Panama its purpose, in such an event, to assume and in the Philippine archipelago, we the functions and powers of a receiver. have given hostages to fortune. It may The third influence is in no way likely

well happen that some day we shall need help to defend our transmarine possessions: and where could we so reasonably look for a coadjutor as to the chief purchaser of our exports, whose that there is good ground for believing unparalleled navy arrayed on our side would make us invincible on the ocean?

As for the sentimental cause of the

change in the existing and prospective, as compared with the past, relations of the United States and England, it is correctly traced by the writer of the article under our eye to two unexpected and most creditable acts of the late Lord SALISBURY. We refer, first, to his patient reception of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Venezuela message. In the interests of peace between the two English speaking peoples, he courageously took upon himself and his Government the humiliation of vielding to a violent threat what he had declined to a diplomatic request. This magnanimous act of self-effacement in a high cause challenged the admiration of fair minded men. Nor is this the only ground on which Lord SALISBURY deserves to be remembered gratefully on the ability of the farmer to "tend"-"a | this side of the Atlantic. In the spring cotton acreage that can be cleanly worked of 1898, when a war between the United and cleanly harvested." That done in States and Spain was evidently impendall the cotton belt outside of the weevil- ing, Lord Salisbury had an opportunity infected district, it has no fear that the for retaliation. All he had to do was to adhere to the position which had been taken by his predecessors in office-the position, namely, that England claimed for herself a voice in any question concerning the ultimate disposal of Cuba. Had he announced an intention of persisting in that policy, he would have enabled the Continental partisans of Spain to carry out their purpose, which was to restrain us from interfering with following such a course, Lord SALISBURY caused it to be known that England would regard with disfavor a hostile on the part of any of the European Powers. The magnitude of the service thus conferred upon us was and is appreciated by our Federal Government and by the

American people. For nations, as for individuals, it is well to understand distinctly who their friends are and why they are friendly. Col. GEORGE HARVEY has done something toward helping Englishmen and Americans to such an understanding.

The Executive Department of the United States Government has decided that a man becomes unfit to earn his living at the age of 62 years. A bill before the Legislative Department, however, makes the limit for clerks 70 years. that too much has been made by effusive | This bill, reported favorably to the after-dinner speakers of the linguistic | House of Representatives from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, peoples. Experience has shown that provides that after 1907 every clerical employee of the Government who reaches as a common language, common laws and the gage of 70 years shall be dismissed from the service as unfit.

Congress does not apply any such rule of disability to itself. Of the 386 members failed for centuries to prevent Germans of the House of Representatives, many from fighting Germans, or Italians from | are now 70 years of age and many others will be before 1907. The most conspicuous of these is the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, the Speaker. He is now 68 years old, and is not looked on as a senile wreck or as approaching that deplorable condition. A list of Congressmen over three score and ten years of age would include the names of some of the most valuable, active and hard working gentlemen on the floor.

In the Senate, out of a membership of 90, these Senators will have reached

	one will the readings
the age of 70 by th	e y ear 1907:
Name. Born	Name. Born.
JOHN T. MORGAN 183	4 R. A. ALGER 1836
EDMUND W. PETTUR 182	1 F. M. COCKRELL 1834
H. M. TELLER 185	0 PARIS GIRSON 1830
O. H. PLATT 182	7 J. H. MILLARD 1836
J. R. HAWLEY 185	6 J. H. GALLINGER 1837
S. M. CULLOM 182	0 T. C. PLATT 1933
W. B. ALLISON 182	9 C. M. DRPEW 1834
S. D. MCENERY 183	7 J. H. MITCHELL 1835
EUGENE HALE 183	6 M. S. QUAY 1833
W. P. FRYE 183	1 W. B. BATE 1820
G. F. HOAR 185	REDFIELD PROCTOR. 1831
27 E 1 E 1 E	7 A. G. FOSTER 1837

Measured by the standard the House committee would set up for the civil service, sixteen of these gentlemen are already unfit mentally and physically to fill even subordinate clerkships, and much stress on the unifying effect of in 1907 every one of them ought to be retired. If they are unfit for clerkships because of their age, surely they are too old for the important duties of a United States Senator.

If the House bill discharging all employees of the Government over 70 years of age is passed, it should be followed immediately by the adoption of rules providing an age qualification for membership in Congress, if the lawmakers wish to be consistent and logical. Such rules, it is safe to predict, will never even be proposed, but it is unquestionably true that the enactment of the measure now under consideration would be the first step toward the creation of a civil pension list of tremendous length and unfigured cost to the taxpayers.

The Grave Outlook in Santo Do-

mingo. A crisis in the relations of the United States with the island of Santo Domingo seems inevitable sooner or later. The feature most in doubt is the time of its precintation. It might result from some one or more of three distinct influences. It might follow a condition of insular disorder so grievous and so hopeless that intervention would be an act of genuine mercy. It might be forced by he effort of some foreign Power to collect the matured and overdue debts and claims of its citizens. It might be made political move by a strenuous admin-

stration. So far as insular disorder is conperned, the country is at present enjoying a breathing spell. This may last a few days, a few weeks, or it may be prolonged indefinitely. For the time being, at least the people are tired of killing each other and tired of the life of the Col. HARVEY invites attention to still revolutionary campaign. The attempt

election, if it ever is.

In imposing an export duty of 22 cents per 100 pounds on sugar the island may obtain a modest amount of revenue, but the step will undoubtedly hasten a condition which may easily result in utter disaster. It is only two years since an export duty was abolished. With Porto Rico on one side having free entrance for its sugar in the only market really open to West Indian sugar, and Cuba on the other side enjoying a 20 per cent, concession, the Dominican planters, chiefly Americans and other foreigners, stand a sorry show for profit if obliged to pay export duty in Santo Domingo as well as the full rate in the United States custom houses. The new rule is a most questionable expedient. The money may be needed to maintain the Government, but so heavy a blow to the chief industry of the island may well leave it with neither Government nor revenue to

From all points of view the future of the island is most discouraging. Renewed outbreaks are at any time more than probable, and through no local channels does permanent relief appear even as a possibility. American intervention in any form is most undesirable for us, but the time may well come when it is no longer avoidable.

We print to-day a letter from a Roman Catholic priest of Connecticut, in which he takes ground in favor of the restriction of Catholic clergyman, but he supports it in a because of his conviction that the hour has striking argument. His main point, as will be seen, is that because of the inability of the Roman Catholic Church to take sufficient care of the incoming hordes of Catholics a very considerable part of them are which attention has been called before that movement against the United States | that Church has not made a numerical gain sufficient to indicate that it is holding the Catholic immigrants who have arrived here, more especially of recent years. Our clerical correspondent contends that legislative restriction on immigration would enable priests to "catch up with their work" by reason of the lessening of the throngs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I was some-what surprised to see in your paper an article on discharged prisoners in which an employee of the Prison Association of New York is credited with the dred reform."

If any employee of the Prison Association held any such hopeless view of discharged prisoners, I should not consider it as proving the fact, but as proving his utter unfitness for doing the work of this association. No one is capable of helping dis-charged prisoners in an effective way who cannot aspire them with hope, and a man who is himself pessimist cannot awaken hope in others. It is a notable fact that the leading prison wardens of this country are in no sense pessimists. of encouraging words as to the possibility of

Still further, a man who made such a statement as that quoted would show himself to be deficient in intelligence and in information; and that is a till further reason why we should not want him in our employ; for there is as much need of intelli-gence and information in philanthropic work as in unning THE SUN.

If THE SUN really wants to know what can be done in the way of the reformation of criminals and what are the views of the Prison Association on the subject, we shall be glad to furnish the in formation. Meanwhile, I may say as a sufficient correction of the misstatement that from 75 to 80 per cent. of the men paroled or in our custody, all of whom have been convicted of felony, are doing and of New York. NEW YORK, April 18.

Home of Mrs. Poyser and Hetty Sorrel From the Boston Herald. A picturesque, but unpretentious, old building

known as Corley Hall Farm, was recently sold at auction in Birmingham, England, that readers of George Eliot will be interested to hear about. This house figures consplcuously in "Adam Bede" as the home of the immortal Mrs. Poyser and her unfortunate nicee, Hetty Sorrel." The novelist was born within three miles of the place. and American pilgrims to scenes of her early days have always been shown this house on the main road to Nuneaton.

Who has now purchased it, and whether it must go the way of all other romantic landmarks, has not yet been divuiged, but once, when the Poyser farm was pointed out to a great admirer of George the lady said she had rather live in it that in the finest house in Brookline, and I've no doubt she meant it, too.

Present Popularity of the Walking Stick.

From the Sartorial Art Journal more generally used by the gentlemen of the frock They will, however, be seen on all occasions during the spring and summer season. The groomed man carries his walking stick to bush for service all through the day, and the man who spends but a few hours about the business district of town likewise leans on his stick.

Some are of white walnut, stained with acid to the taste of the owner. English furze is very pop

ular, as are likewise the Madagascar and cherry, Partridge wood and the pimienta are sought, and oak is always in demand. It would be quite impossible to say what style of handle is most favored. Each is good if not clumsy in treatment. Thoroughbreds carry the cane for service rather than o twirt in the hand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is It really true that Thomas C. Platt has been ousted from he leadership? I cannot believe it. The ovation given him at the State convention in Carnegie Hall demonstrated that in the hearts of the rank and file he is still the leader and will be while he lives That ovation was also intended as an unmistakable rebuke to the ingrates who would turn him down.

So here go three more cheers for Thomas (Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Tioga!

The Greatest Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. greatest man living is John Hay. He has done more brilliant work than any man in recent years. I cannot agree with the Syracuse "Walking Dele who names Samuel P. Gompers as the great est. Chief Arthur was the greatest and fairest of the labor leaders. The workingmen have been risled too often by the others. OBSERVER.

Colored Tailors in Washington. One of the best tailors in Washington, D. C., is a colored man who is employed by one of the largest establishments in the national capital. He is an expert in uniforms and makes big money. There are also two firms of colored merchant tailors in Washington who have a large and growing trade and prosper accordingly. The Suburban Pirate's Joy.

Capt. Kidd told why he buried his treasure "I thought," he said savagely, "I would plant omething my neighbor's chickens couldn't dig up. The Fatal Brother. From the Atlanta Constitution.

You think he's ever happy?
When springtime's come again
He's killin' off the fruit crap,
An' prophesyin' pain!

When all the country's healthy, An' thrillin' to a song, "The chills air comin' long! 111.

Jest tell him you're a feelin' Like heaven wuz on the smile He'll frown an' shrug his shoulders-"You wait a little while!"

1V. An' I believe, hereafter— When souls'll stan' perpiezed, He'll nudge you at the Jedgmept-"Look out!—Your turn is next!"

Argument for Restricting Immigration by a Roman Cathello Priest. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is unquestionably true that the friends of un-restricted immigration have expected and received Roman Catholic support. Papers written under Church supervision have given fairly unanimous expression to outspeke opposition to all movements intending to

head off foreigners from our shores.

The most bitter criticism of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, champion of restriction, is penned by Catholic journalists, who aim at heaping ridicule on Mr. Lodge's effort to have passed anti-immigration measures. The League for the Restriction of Immigration cannot boast of many Catholic names. The sentiment in Catholic quarters is universally sympathetic to an absolutely free admission of all law-abiding strangers. Money and educational tests are not in favor with members of the Church whose ranks are greatly swelled by

This attitude has been till now both intelligible and defensible. The motive that actuated many of the advocates of restricted immigration has been open to Catholic sus-picion. Whatever the pretence, some of the leaders in the anti-immigration camp have every plan of restriction has unfairly disdeed, it has been charged that conditions obtaining in Catholic lands alone have been sought in order to find a target against which to aim legislation. However this may be, it is notorious that the general bearing of the restrictionists toward the Catholic Church has been such as to evoke little Catholic applause for any cause they fathered.

Under such conditions it may appear temerarious in a Catholic priest to offer any sugfostered prejudices of his co-religionists immigration. It is an unusual position for a The writer, however, is willing to risk censure on this immigration question. than any other division of the American people, should be interested in stemming a tide which threatens more serious damage to our Church than to any other institution This may sound paradoxical-that the exclusion of Catholics is to the advantage of our Church: but on careful examination the The judgment depends from an American clare that the Catholic Church in the United States loses rather than gains by untrammelled immigration.

nelled immigration.

The denial of this statement is usually based on statistics. Senator Lodge, in the Century Magazine, asserts that one million Europeans annually seek our shores. From another source we learn that 60 per cent. of the posed educational test were applied the numbers would be reduced by one-half, as over 40 per cent. of the Slavic stock are illiterates Thus 200,000 and more might yearly be lost

Thus 200,000 and more might yearly be lost of those who now figure on the census.

This numerical shrinkage might be less deplored, however, than the loss of that influence which a rapidly growing community enjoys. There is strength in large figures, particularly in this republic, where every male is regarded in the light of a possible voter. Legislatures are noticeably unwilling to wound the sensibilities of a numerous constituency. Even where the individuals are not actual possessors of electoral privilege, the mere presence of a crowd oparates with subtle, magnetic force, drawing office-holders toward respect of prejudice. This influence is diminished proportionately to the domination of numbers.

Then the financial loss must be considered. Vast establishments have been founded whose maintenance is bound up with an unchecked arrival of the newly landed. Schools have been erected with an eye to future needs. There are many parishes even now partially, if not wholly, dependent for support on the contributions of the immigrant. To cause the flow abruptly to cease would spell destruction to many flourishing organizations.

In spite of these weighty objections, the

To cause the flow abruptly to cease would apell destruction to many flourishing organizations.

In spite of these weighty objections, the fact remains that the evils attending a stoppage are inconsiderable when contrasted with the harm resulting from our present unrestricted immigration. As a citizen one is tempted to allude to the civic and national dangers. But that is not our province. Passing to the religious phase we may employ an argument used by our statesmen. The advocates of the restrictive policy are moved by fears lest the country be overtaxing its powers of assimilation. It is contended that an undigested foreign mass is not being developed into the material which produces American citizenship. It is impossible, they allege, to mold into fit shape such diverse alien races, inheritors of clashing political creeds, imbued with conflicting social sentiments, slaves to warring national convictions. If statesmen find reason for alarm here, should not churchmen pause for reflection? The State, commanding untold wealth, armed with weapons profered by law, army, police, helped by the service of its soligatory school, finds difficulty in assimilating the raw material dumped on her shores. Is the task easier for the Church, which is devoid of most of the aids upon which the State reposes reliance? It makes little difference how many Catholic immigrants set foot on our land if the newly arrived millions are doomed to be lost because of our inadequate means to provide for their spiritual requirements. How is the Church in a condition to "assimilate" the inrushing throngs, or is it not regrettably true that the defection resulting from their inevitable

of our imadequate means to provide for their spiritual requirements. How is the Church in a condition to "assimilate" the inrushing throngs, or is it not regrettably true that the defection resulting from their inevitable neglect offsets any advantage accruing from this overwhelming visitation?

The whole inquiry may be reduced to a simple question. Is the Catholic Church losing by leakage so large a percentage of these immigrants as to allow the inference that our supposed advance is actual retrogression? An apodictical answer cannot be given, as certain details are lacking. Some few straws lying leose may be threshed out, however, to offer helping hints and convincing indications. If 60 per cent, of the millions arrived during the past five years be added to the natural increase of those already here, why does not our "Directory" show an approximate growth, after deaths and returns are deducted? But census reports are particularly unreliable where the Catholic Church is concerned. There is other testimony upon which to base opinion. A writer in the Messenger gives interesting data on the Italian side of the immigration question. According to this contributor, five parishes in New York city admit \$5,000 souls cared for by eighteen Italian priests one clergyman to about five thousand. With perfect organization and bleased with most favorable conditions no priest could do even meagre justice to so many subjects. What attempt at ministering to their spiritual needs can be made by one, no matter how zealous, in the distressing environment of Little Italy? That the task is impossible of accombishment we may find convincing proof in the report of the New York Foreign Mission in which five hundred children, "mostly Italian," are said to attend regularly one Baptist Sunday school.

Archbishop Farley has started a plan to relieve the congestion in this district. While his scheme matures hundreds of thousands will flock to New York unaccompanied by priests of Italian descent. The firstlings from the Troy Seminary may fi

countrymen to reconvert to the faith than professing Catholics needing their ministration.

What is said of Italians may be applied with stronger emphasis to Poles, Lithuanians and Slovaks. A New England Bishop recently toured Europe in search of priests of those nationalities. He returned disappointed, as the Pishops abroad could not lend assistance because of a scarcity of clerics in the homs dioceses. Here, then, we have an overpopulous laity without competent clergy. If great numbers fall away it is less surprising than that so many remain faithful in such trying conditions.

Among the many remedies offered it is surprising that no one has proposed some restriction of immigration. The country for the attention which the limited powers of the clergy prevent them from receiving. If the ranks of the newcomers are thinned and a respite be given, the priests may be enabled to catch up with their work. But if we are to be constantly reburied under newly heaped up piles we can hope to accomplish little, either in caring for the strangers or looking for our own. A restriction of immigration would add greatly to the actual numerical strength and would assure a purer spiritual growth.

APRIL 16. Influence of Woman on the American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Mosely ted to point out that our women trained boys grow up into men who whip the footgear off the men of the other nations. If that is what being "feminized" means, let the good work go on. WOMAN ADMIRES OF THE AMERICAN MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit an admirer to move an amendment to your editorial in Sunday's paper entitled "Is All Civiliza-tion Becoming Feminized!" Should not the title read "Is All Society Becoming Civilized?" Would t not amount to the same thing?

NEW YORE, April 18. A WOMAN TRACKER.

AND BLACKS IN AFRICA.

Judicial Decision Against Them in British Africa-The German Policy. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent

ecision by Chief Justice Nunan of the Su perior Court of British Central Africa is in teresting. A British subject came native woman before the civil official auhorized to solemnize marriages and quested that they be married. The official declined to perform the ceremony. The man, under legal advice, at once repaired to the court and asked that an order be issued compel the official to unite the woman and himself in the bonds of wedlock.

Chief Justice Nunan expressed his astonish ment that a European should desire to contract a marriage which would irretrievably ruin his social position. He admitted, however, that his personal views as to the impropriety of the proceeding had nothing to do with the case. Thereupon the Chief Justice and his four associates on the beach proceeded to put the couple through a rigor ous course of examination

The fact was elicited that the man and the woman had been living together for over year. The man said he wished to legalize their relations. The woman was badly frightened, and could scarcely reply to any questions. At the close of the inquiry one of the Justices gave his opinion that the couple and a perfect right to marry and that the official should be ordered to make them man

The Chief Justice and his three other associates were of a contrary opinion. They de-clared that the woman had been unable to convince them that she understood the meaning of the marriage contract, and they doubted if she had even the glimmering of an idea that she would be under legal obligations to be true to her marital bonds. The Chief Justice announced the decision that the marriage should not be solemnized, on the ground that the woman did not understand he meaning of the contract.

The Germans, however, take a different view of the matter. In the German colonies if a white man wishes to marry a black woman no obstacle is thrown in his way. In Ger man Southwest Africa, for example, not only are such mixed marriages legal, but the attend the wedding feasts. The German views regarding mixed mar

The German views regarding mixed marriages accord with the opinion expressed by Dr. Ludwig Wolf in 1888, after long experience as an explorer in the Congo basin, that such marriages are more sensible than the immigration of white women into tropical Africa. It is a very risky experiment for a white women to attempt to live there, he reported, and the climate is especially prejudicial to the health of married women and mothers, who are more liable than men to suffer from debility and negvous disorders. Accordingly, he was of the opinion that missionaries and traders intending to apend their lives in Africa should renounce the idea of taking wives from their own race, and, following the example of the Rev. George Grenfell, should wed women of Africa. In this way, too, he argued, they would enter more readily into friendly and intimate relations with the natives, and thus facilitate their civilizing work.

The Rev. George Grenfell still lives on the Congo with the native woman he married and the children she has borne him. She had been reared at a mission station on the constand had spentall her girlhood in school. Mr. Grenfell its called the dean of all the missionary service on the Congo, and as an explorer it is only one of his many geographical services that he has given to the world the largest and beet map of the Congo River. His wife has been his strong helpmeet in all his undertakings.

AN AFBICAN TRAVELLER.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Canadian on the Great Advantages o Reciprocity for Both Countries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

article "Canada and the Massachusetts Plat-form" in to-day's Sun will, I am sure, greatly please Canadians everywhere it is read. As the same manner of men that Americans are perhaps it may even be said that "they are more so." Without thinking or intending anything offensive, Americans sometimes talk of Canada as if it were something to be taken when wanted without asking. 'I have frequently heard Americans speak ing of "exchanging" the Philippines with

were of no more account than the Filipine estimable member of the United States Conintroduced a resolution in Congress calling on the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the cession of Canada to this country, as though Canada to say in the matter. were such a disposition of Canada to be at tempted need not be discussed, as it is highl; tempted need not be discussed, as it is highly improbable it should ever be tried. Great Britain might shake Canada off, but she cannot give her away or exchange her.

On the matter of reciprocity and the advantage it would be to both countries, there can. I think, be no question. One might as well dispute the benefits of the reciprocity enjoyed by the different States of the Union in the interchange of their commodities. The refusal to consider or treat with Canada for reciprocity seems to me very like action in restraint of trade, for by barring those American communities along the frontier from the market on their north, they are thrown back on that to the south, where competition is strongest. What true reciprocity between this country and Canada might produce can be best exemplified by the following extract from the Memorandum addressed in 1876 by Sir Edward Thornton, then British Ambassador at Washington, and the Hon. George Brown of Toronto on behalf of Canada, to Secretary Fish. In it they said:

The grand fact remains that under the operation of the freaty of 1854 the aggregate interchange of commodities between the republic and the provinces rose from an annual average of \$14,600,000 in the previous eight years to \$33,500,000, soid currency, in the first year of its existence: to \$43,000,000 in the intercency, in the second year: to \$50,000,000 at war prices, in its thirteenth year.

It has to be noted that a great part of what improbable it should ever be tried. Great

rices, in its thirteenth year.

prices. In its thirteenth year.

It has to be noted that a great part of what was imported from Canada in these days was raw material much of which was afterward worked up at a profit. By raising the barriers the American Government drove the Canadisns to develop home manufactures, and so, while depriving themselves of the benefits of Canadian raw material, Americans at the same time raised up competitors to their own manufacturers in the use of it.

Politically, the policy was disastrous. The amexationist septiment, which was steadily growing throughout Canada with the inannexationist septiment, which was steadil growing throughout Canada with the in growing throughout Canada with the increasing commerce between the two countries, was first checked and finally stified. It is not of course possible for outsiders to know the motives underlying the policy of the American Government in this matter, but looked at generally it appears to have lacked broad statesmanship, to say nothing of appreciation of immediate self-interest. In Canada the result has been to build up a strong party in favor of independence and national development.

New YORK April 20.

NEW YORK, April 20.

American Advance in the Manufacture

From the M thouses Sentinel.
"Four years ago Americans were making but ttle effort to compete with imported Bohemia glassware," said George Morton, vice-president of a glass company of Steubenville, Ohio. "Now four factories in the United States manufacture annually \$700,000 worth of the glassware that used to be imported from Bohemia. And what is more we are making glass that can be put on the market on the same footing with the imported ware and at a lower price. The principal advantage of the Bohemian

manufacturers over us is their cheaper labor. Glassblowers and workers in this country receive high wages, and the men who are carning \$5 and \$5.50 a day in our factory would receive about \$6 or 75 cents a day in the Bohemian works. The cost of labor really is the largest item in our manu-facture, for of all the industries the glassworking industry has made the smallest progress in machinery, and almost all of the work must be done by hand. It is probably the best labor in the United States, for skilled glassblowers in window glass factories earn from \$500 to \$800 a month. "No, we did not go to Bohemia to learn their secrets for coloring and decorating glass. We just worked them out ourselves and then educated ur workmen until they could do the work.

A Definition. Johnny-Pa, what is a diplomat

Pa-Well, son, it's a man who can stretch hands across the sea without putting his foot in it too.

" Deserving Applicant. Stella-So you expect a medal and pension

to be given effect until after the autumn | THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND IM- MARRIAGES, BETWEEN, WHITES, MUXING, APPLAUSE, IN. LONDON. Hall Entertainers Often Arrange for Public "Appreciation."

From the London Chronicle. The chief cisquer of the Comedie Fran-caise in Paris has received a pension of \$160 That is not very much, and yet it would strike the English playgoer as a large sum, because he imagines that the claque is not to be found in London theatres. But it is. The claquer is given tickets which he distributes to certain people who love the drama and who he knows will applaud, and,

what is more, appland in the right place business is mainly connected with music hall managers and with variety artists. Foreigners, to whom applause is as necessary as their breath, learn his name and address London they call on him, and, saying they have been engaged at such and such a hall, ask him to provide a guarantee of a certain amount of public "appreciation" for them. There are a number of foreigners in London who are too poor to pay for a seat in a theatre. These call on the claquer and he gives them pass, on condition that they applaud the artists in whom he is interested. The foreigners are mainly Italians or French-Swiss. They applaud the "turns" the claquer selects, and at the close have not only witpessed an enjoyable entertainment, but are often in pocket

But the claquer does not arrange for anplause for bad performers. The public would ot follow the lead of his "boys," and this might damage his business. With a good artist you can stir an apathetic audience by judiciously arranged applause, but no ower on earth will induce the London public to appreciate a poor or a vulgar turn. The occupants of stalls in the leading variety theatres, such as the Empire, Alhambra and Palace, do not applaud so heartily as those who patronize the gallery. Even in the regular theatres one cannot help observing that the stalls are the coldest section of the audience. This must be very un-

HEAVIEST MAN IN ENGLAND. William Ecclestone Weighs 560 Pounds and Is Still Growing.

pleasant to the actors, and certainly it cannot

induce them to work their hardest to please

From the London Liaily Express Perhaps the heaviest man in England, possibly the heaviest man in the world, is Mr. William Thomas Ecclestone, the landlord of the Coach and Horses, an old coaching house to the north of London, on the nain road to Harrow and Watford. He weighs over forty stone, and his measrements, especially taken by our representative, are as follows:

. 6 feet 01/4 inches . 2 feet 115/4 inches . 1 foot 95/4 inches . 2 feet 2 inches . 6 feet 6 inches Little Mary . . It is a pedestrian tour to walk round Mr.

Ecclestore. He is several inches bulkier than Jesse Amos Baker, the American heavyweight, who was buried at Preston the other day, and who in life claimed to be the heaviest man on earth. Mr. Baker weighed fortyman on earth. Mr. baker weighed forty-two stone, two stone more than Mr. Eccle-stone, but his chest and waist measurements respectively were only 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 1 inch. The chances are that Mr. Ecclestone will

be heavier than Baker was in a yea for he enjoys splendid health and a capital Mr. Ecolestone was not born to greatness

mr. Ecolestene was not bern to greatness, he had it thrust upon him, and anti-fat preparations were in vain. As a young man, the future giant was of normal size. To-day, at the early age of 42, he is among the great ones of the earth.

He was bern in Shoreditch, London: he said, and was intended for a carpenter, but, strolling down to Billingsgate, he shipped on a fish trawler as a handy boy. He was at sea for two years, and finally a Boniface. Going to Coventry once, he could not get muto the carriages, and as the guard would not allow him in the guard's van he had to travel as luggage in the luggage van.

When sleeping away from home he always reconnoities his bedstead carefully. He has falten through several beds. Once he was staying with a friend and, distrusting the bedstead, suggested that it should be shored up with empty boxes or any other handy supports. His friend derided the idea, and declared that the bed was strong enough to support any forty-stone featherweight.

"I got into bed," said Mr. Ecclestone, "and presently one wire cracked, and then another, and dewar I went on the floor. Hs, ha, ha!"

He has broken the springs of innumerable hansoms and carts.

"Only the other week I was coming down

Arcenic-Proof Rats.

From the London Globe For years the French peasant has regularly laid n large quantities of so-called rat killing mixtures. whose chief constituent is usually arsenic. at its last meeting the Academy of Sciences disa result of experiments made by M. Bordas, rats are able to resist the effects of arsenic for an extraordinarily long period. They can abso seven times greater than any other animal of the same size, and in time may even become accustomed to doses of arsenic which seem incredible. M Bordas declares that he has seen rats absorb with out any amazent ill effects, and during long periods a quantity of arsenic corresponding to a dose of five grammes. So that while the confiding French farmer has been pinning his faith to arsenical 'a killing preparations he has been wasting his money and feeding the rodents on something on which

How Rice Is Cooked for Japanese Soldiers Prom the Chicago Tribune.
Rice and dried fish is the uniform food of the Japanese army in campaigning times. This is the way in which the rice is cooked: It is bolied until quite thick and glutinous. Next it is placed on a ceramic slab, rolled out, and cut into squares-The squares are then placed in the sun to dry and often turned. When hard as see blacuit and greatly reduced in weight, they can be stored. A certain number are allowed each day to the soldier. All he has to do is to break up a square in bolling water and to add the dried risb. In a few minutes he has what seems to him a delicious thick soup. If he cannot procure boiling water, he simply eats his rice cake dry. In the fruit sea-

son he substitutes fruit, when he can obtain it. Secret Passage from Ancient English Abber-

From the London Daily Mati.
Within the last few days the interesting discovery has been made of a subterranean passet leading from the Abbey at Thorney, the last parish in the diocese of Ely, down to the river. The passet sage is 600 feet in length, and, although constructed conturies ago, its existence has hitherto been undreamed of by dwellers on the Duke of Bedford's model Thorney estate.

A hermitage was founded at Thorney by religious saxons in 655, but the present abbey, which is used as the parish church, was built at the end of the eleventh century.

The Poverty-Stricken Coreans.

"Not long ago I was in Corea and got a clos-view of the condition of the people," said Mr. A McKenzle of Ediaburgh. "In all my travels I never saw such a poverty stricken people as the Coreans. They are just one degree removed from the starvation mark all the time. In fact, it is hardly possible for them to get to any sort of affluent condition, for the minute one shows the least sign of prosperity forthwith the Government swoops down on him and taxes him back to poverty. They simply cannot

escape their pauper fate." Promised Not to Be Contaminate From Lippincott's Mag-time. Frances had been brought up in a strict Pres-

ever attended service in a church While on a visit with her mother to a part of the country far from her own home parlor one Saturday afternoon and eagerly asked "Oh, mamma, may I go to the 'Piscopal Church ith Gertie to morrow! I'll promise not to be lieve a single word the minister says

She Knew All About Them. From the Washington Star.

"I suppose you have been studying up an Russia and Japan," said Maud.
"Yes, indeed," answered Mamie. "Puesis if where the leather comes from and Japan is where they make the fans."